luntary agencies is also sought. Twenty States and four Union Territories with sizeable Scheduled Castes population have formulated their Special Component Plans Likewise, nine Central Ministries have also drawn up their Special Component Plan. The Special Component Plans of the States are supplemented with Special Central Assistance with a view to creating a multiplier effect and helping fill the gaps which the normal financial flows from the Central and State Plans were not able to fill. The main function of the Scheduled Castes Development Corporations in the States is the mobilisation of institutional credit for the economic development schemes of the Scheduled Castes entrepreneurs by functioning as catalysts, promoters and guarantors. So far, 18 States and 3 Union Territories with sizeable population of Scheduled Castes have set up such Corporations.

While the strategy of the Special Component Plan will continue during Seventh Five Year Plan with greater thrust on socio-economic development of Scheduled Castes, a major task in the Seventh Plan will be the removal of deficiencies in the formulation and implementation of the programmes as experienced during Sixth Five Year Plan and to take reform measures in relation to Administration, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of programmes. During Seventh Five Year Plan, it is proposed to assist economically only 50 per cent of the Scheduled Caste families to enable them to cross the poverty line through anti-poverty programmes.

For the development of Scheduled Tribes the comprehensive programmes are taken up under (a) Integrated Tribal Development Projects (b) Modified Area Development Agency, (c) Primitive Tribal Projects, and (d) Clusters of Tribal Gro ups. The programmes focus on various beneficiary oriented programmes in sectors such as horticulture, animal husbandry, minor irrigation, sericulture, agriculture, upgardation of tribal crafts and skills etc. During the Seventh Five Year Plan two additional objectives have been added, namely (a) focus on vulnerable areas and groups, e.g. primitive tribal groups, nomadic groups, shiftig cultivators, forest villagers, displaced families, migrant labourers and tribal women (b) upgradation of degraded environment of tribal areas which have been depleted of its natural resources such as soil, forest, fuel, grass, fodder etc. The Seventh Five Year Plan envisages assisting 40 lakh families under the poverty alleviation programme so as bring them eventually above the poverty-line.

दूध-चूर्ण, बटर आयल आदि का आयात

83. **श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव :** क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में कितनी मात्रा में दूध-चूरण, बटर आयल आदि का आयात किया गया तथा उसकी कीमत रुपये में क्या है क्योंकि इनका आयात नि:शुल्क किया गया है ;

(ख) आगामी तीन साल में कितनी मात्रा में उपरोक्त वस्तुओं का आयात किये जाने की संभावना है तथा देश को ये वस्तुएं कब तक नि:शुल्क मिलेंगी ;

(ग) जब ये वस्तुएं नि:शुल्क नहीं मिलेंगी तो सरकार की दूसरी योजना क्या है ; और

(घ) देश में प्रति व्यक्ति दूध की क्या स्थिति है ?

कृषि और सहकारिता विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री गोविन्द मकवाणा): (क) पिछले तीन वर्षों (1983-84 से 1985-86) के दौरान यूरोपीय आर्थिक समुदाय से उपहार स्वरूप मिली दूध-पाउडर, बटल आयल, मक्खन और खाद्य तेल की सप्लाई तथा अमेरिका सहकारी लीग (क्लूसा) से मिले स्किम्ड दूध पाउडर की मात्रा तथा उनका स्थानान्तरण मूल्य इस प्रकार है --

(मात्रा मीटरी टनों में)

--स्किम्ड दूध पाउडर	86,013,953
--बटर आयल	19, 271, 677
--मक्खन	10, 513, 050
--खाद्य तेल	1, 497, 120
--स्थानांतरण मूल्य	103,47,97, 120 रुपये

(स्थानांतरण मूल्य का आकलन 8000/- रुपये प्रति मीटरी टन स्किम्ड दुग्ध पाउडर, 12,000/- रु. प्रतिमीटरी टन बटर आयल, 9,840/- रुपये प्रति मीटरी टन मक्खन और 8,000/- रुपये प्रति मीटरी टन खाद्य तेल के हिसाब से किया गया है ।)

(ख) यूरोपीय आर्थिक समुदाय ने अनौपचारिक तौर पर बताया है कि उनको उपहार-स्वरूप वस्तुएं देकर आपरेशन फ्लड चरण-3 के लिये सहायता देने में रुचि है । तथापि अभी तक कोई पक्का वायदा प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है ।

(ग) इन वस्तुओं के आयात के बारे में सरकार की भावी नीति उनसे संबंधित स्थितियों पर निर्भर करेगी ।

(घ) 1984-85 के दौरान दूध की प्रति व्यक्ति उपलब्धता अनुमानतः 148 ग्राम थी ।

दूध, खाद्य तेलों और दालों के उत्पादन में वृद्धि

84. **श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव** : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान दूध, खाद्य तेलों तथा दालों के उत्पादन में कितनी वृद्धि हुई है ?

कृषि और सहकारिता विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) : 1984-85 को समाप्त होने वाले गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान दूध, खाद्य तेल और दलहन का उत्पादन नीचे दिया गया है :

(10 लाख मीटरी टन में)

जिन्स	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
दूध	35.8	37.1*	40.2*
तेल**	3.02	3.52	3.70
दलहन	11.86	12.89	12.19

अन्तिम अनुमान

खाद्य तेल के अनुमान कृष्य और गैर-कृष्य तिलहनों के उत्पादन के आंकड़ों पर आधारित होते हैं और इसमें विलायक द्वारा निस्सारित तेलों का उत्पादन शामिल है ।

691 RS—13.

Fertilizer Production

85. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a news item which appeared in the *Economic Times* on 20th June, 1986 under the caption "Fertiliser production below installed capacity";

(b) if so, the quantum of fertilisers produced by each of the fertiliser units in the public sector during the last three years;

(c) whether it is a fact that the farmers are not getting the fertilisers at a reasonable price due to shortage; and

(d) if so, what steps are being taken by Government to boost the production of fertilisers in the country and also to make these available at a reasonable price?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement containing the requisite details is attached (*See* below).

(c) No, Sir. Fertilizer availability in almost all parts of the country is more than satisfactory.

(d) A major programme has been undertaken to increase the production of fertilizers in the country during the Seventh Plan period. As a part of this programme, 15 fertilizer projects, including expansion schemes, have been taken on hand, to add substantially to the fertilizer capacity already under operation. Efforts are also being made to optimise production in the existing fertilizer plants by modernising them and also by providing captive power units.

It is the policy of the Government to make fertilizers available to the farmers at stable and reasonable prices. To ensure this, Government exercises statutory control over selling prices, which are kept at a reasonable level through Government subsidy. The dealers cannot charge, under the law, a price higher than the statutory selling price fixed by the Government. The State Governments are empowered to take legal action against the defaulting dealers, if any, under the Essential Commodities Act.